ABSTRACT

A method for transforming a monocotyledon by which the time required from transformation to regeneration of a plant is shorter so that the frequency of emergence of mutants is smaller than the conventional methods, which may be generally applied even to the plants for which the regeneration method from a protoplast to a plant has not been established, and with which the preparation of the material to be subjected to the method is easy. That is, the present invention provides a method for transforming a monocotyledon, comprising contacting a cultured tissue of said monocotyledon during dedifferentiation thereof obtained by culturing an explant on a dedifferentiation-inducing medium for less than 7 days with a bacterium belonging to the genus *Agrobacterium* containing a super binary vector having the virulence region of Ti plasmid pTiBo542 contained in *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* A281, left and right border sequences of T-DNA of a Ti plasmid or an Ri plasmid of a bacterium belonging to the genus *Agrobacterium*, and a desired gene located between said left and right border sequences.